

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

It is usual, on the inauguration of a new President, or shortly thereafter, to sell off the old carpets and second hand furniture of the White House at auction, and to equip the establishment with the necessities of a change of its inside dressing. This is right; but the paltry appropriations heretofore allowed for this object, of five or six thousand dollars, have been wholly inadequate, whether regarded in the light of public liberality or in the true spirit of public economy. And, now, with the country overflowing with prosperity, and with the gold mines of California apparently as inexhaustible as the coal mines of Pennsylvania, it is high time that the official residence of the chief magistrate of this mighty nation should be put into a genteel state of repair, and with some little outlay in the way of tasteful embellishments and attractive decorations.

The exterior of the White House at present, is, perhaps, well enough; but in the interior it is a poverty-stricken, cold, cheerless concern, very little better than a windy old barn. But Benton's letter on the extravagances of the East Room, during the administration of John Quincy Adams, and Ogles's speech on the Brussels carpets and gold spoons of Martin Van Buren, in 1840, have their effect upon the faithful time-serving demagogues of Congress; and the consequence has been that the appropriations to the White House have been limited to the most niggardly allowances. Two or three looking-glasses, half a dozen common vases of artificial flowers on the mantel pieces, and a couple of marble-top tables, and a sofa or two, constitute the furniture of the East Room, the only decent public room in the establishment. In the contiguous little rooms there are some second hand chairs and sofas, a stray picture or a bust, here and there—a present from somebody—and these make up about all of the establishment that is open to the public. Almost any stranger, especially from Europe, would expect to find at least an apology for a picture gallery in the Executive Mansion. But there is no such thing. There is not even a room with a list of the portraits of the several Presidents that have lived in it—so there should be, every man of them, full length, and large as life, with his family around him. How interesting would such a collection be! And is there no man in the Senate or in the House bold enough and public-spirited enough to make a movement in this direction. Public economy is one thing, but beggarly barbarism is another. The poverty and meanness of the interior of the President's house are a disgrace to the country, and every good citizen should render a helping hand to improve it; and the cowardly fear which too many members of Congress have of being hauled over the coals by their constituents, should be forgotten out of them by their constituents.

Mr. Fillmore has been compelled, for the last two or three summers, from the uninhabitable condition and unhealthy location of the White House, to abandon it for more comfortable quarters in the country, or in Georgetown; and we do trust that from the simple considerations of public respect, and public decency, and public sentiment, the empty, ragged, cheerless, windy old barn, in which the President is compelled to live most of his time, will be put into a condition somewhat consistent with the respectability of his office, and to say nothing of the improvement of the neighboring pestilential marshes of the Potomac river.

As the general resort of visitors, of all classes and all countries, to Washington, the White House demands a thorough overhauling and liberal appropriations for improvements, including especially some work for the encouragement of our poor painters and sculptors. This too, may be saved much of our living history, which otherwise would be destined to perish. The American people are not a niggardly people. The mean appearance of the inside of their President's official dwelling is not their fault. They are a liberal people, and, what is best of all, they are abundantly affording to be liberal. This country now occupies in all the essentials of wealth, abounding resources, unexampled prosperity, inherent strength, and substantial greatness, the most exalted position, thank God, of all the nations of the globe. And yet that paltry, contemptible fellow, Dickens, classes our President's house with common bad houses of London. The public spirit and the public pride of the American people have no doubt felt the force of this rebuke. We do not want the half dozen royal palaces of Queen Victoria, nor the costly splendours of Versailles, which, from the grinding oppressions and exactions that inflamed the French people, were the key to the Reign of Terror, and all the subsequent revolutions of France. But the exalted position of this republic among the nations, its means, its resources, and its refined, intelligent and rapidly increasing population, suggest most imperiously a decent house for the President to live in. We trust that Congress, setting aside the counsels of a few narrow-minded, grudging, and grovelling, and grasping, will act accordingly. Let us have a decent house for the President to live in.—*New York Herald.*

New York, Feb. 23.—The Black Warrior arrived, with Havana dates of the 18th.

The steamer El Dorado, from Aspinwall, was at Havana, awaiting the Crescent City.

The Black Warrior came abreast of a Spanish brig-of-war, who fired a gun to leeward, and before the Warrior could get her colors up another gun was discharged, the ball passing over the fore stays. Capt. Schouffet was not aware that the brig was a man-of-war, as she had no pennant.

The American bark Martha Ann was fired into off Cuba by the English frigate Vesta, under suspicion of being a slave.

Mr. Benjamin, who was elected from Louisiana, was passenger in the Warrior.

The advices from Havana are not important.

Mr. King's health had not improved and he despaired of recovering. He had gone to Matanzas. He had no interview with the Captain General. In consequence of a slight misunderstanding, Etiquette forbids the Captain General from paying respect to strangers, but in consequence of the ill health of Mr. King, Captain General was obliged to agree to visit him at an appointed hour, but failed to keep it. Next morning, Mr. K., through the American consul, reminded the Captain General of his failure to keep his promise, when the latter immediately called at the hotel, but Mr. King refused to see him. When Mr. K. left, however, a mutual interchange of cards took place.

ASPECTS IN FRANCE.—PEACE OR WAR.—A letter from Paris to the Independent contains the following:

The Imperial marriage is what we call in French an *oup de télé*—a freak of fancy. Its announcement has been a deadly blow upon public funds. The failure of the protracted efforts made to unite Bonaparte with a crowned family struck the money market with terror, and the rumors of ill will on the part of the northern powers cause a dread of war pretty general. It is considered a certain fact that Prussia, Austria and the whole of Germany have acknowledged the Empire with no many restrictions, explanations, and comments, that their position before it is almost hostile.

Bonaparte is said to be perfectly mad against all Europe. The contempt with which he is looked upon by all the monarchs, and especially by those who most openly encouraged his crimes against freedom, is known to him, and he desires of course great ostentatious before he attempts to restore peace, and he is preparing for war. The moneyed men, the aristocracy of France, who were united with him in his conspiracy against the Republic, are turning silently against him, as well as the monarchs of the North. You may expect some great outbreak before long on the part of that strange man. Be not surprised if you hear that one day, suddenly, he has put a new and heavy tax upon property, income, &c., and declared war to some neighboring nation. Taking money from the rich would please the ignorant masses, and lend to Bonaparte their help in war in which it would be easy to engage that powerful shadow—national honor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Army Bill was debated, and without final action the Senate went into Executive Session.

The House passed a bill regulating the terms of the United States Court in Iowa, and debated the Reciprocity and Indian Appropriation Bills.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28.

WAKED UP—LIGHT BREAKING.

We have at last succeeded in attracting the attention of our whig contemporaries to one of the statements of GENTRY's speech. The *True Whig* declines all controversy—disclaims that its "silence" is to be construed into "confession," and concludes by the patriotic resolve to let "by-gones be by-gones."

The *Banner* takes it more seriously—copies our article entire, and replies as follows:

"For ourself we reply—that if it is meant to say, or to intimate, that we attempted or desired to suppress the nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the Whig State Convention, it is untrue. As to any scheme put on foot, in the Convention, to suppress the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the advancement of Governor Jones, we know nothing about it. Among many men there were many minds. That there were a few members who were for only committing the Convention to the nomination of the Whig National Convention, provided he was sound on the compromise, we think is true; but this failure to name a man is precisely what the democratic party did, and demands have no right to turn up their eyes at it. What evidence there is that such members were confidential friends of Gov. Jones, or that they suggested this course to promote his advancement, remains to be shown. If specifications were made, the public could judge better of their justice or propriety. We were among the friends of Gov. Jones who believed that for his distinguished services to the whig party he was entitled to gratitude for whigs—but we were warmly and cordially for the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and the resolutions adopted by the Convention were precisely in accordance with our wishes, as publicly and privately expressed. We hope the *Union* is answered."

Let us look at this article. Premising that we have intimated nothing at all in regard to the matter, except as based upon Col. GENTRY, and that consequently the epithet of "untrue" is applicable to him, if any body, we propose to dissect this little paragraph.

This reply of the *Banner* makes three specific statements, one of which is of deep significance, and strongly suggestive of the truth of Col. GENTRY's charge. The first statement is, that the editor of the *Banner* did not attempt, or desire to suppress the nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the Whig State Convention. We are really glad to learn this fact.

The second statement is, that if any scheme was put on foot to suppress the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, for the advancement of Gov. Jones, the editor of the *Banner* was ignorant of it.

The third and important statement is, that there were a few members of the Convention who were only for the committing the Convention to the nomination of the National Convention, provided he was sound on the compromise.

This statement virtually admits the fact as alleged by Col. GENTRY. That fact, as charged by him, is in the following language:

"Facts such as these, which might be indefinitely multiplied, brought my mind to the conclusion which I have expressed, that Gov. Jones throughout this whole question, next to his own nomination, preferred the nomination of Gen. Scott; and that his influence was exerted accordingly. But it was scarcely necessary for me to dwell upon this subject so long, for I had well assured that his conduct in this State will, at a glance, recognize the correctness of my opinions on this subject. They will remember the anxiety which they exhibited when the Whig State Convention assembled at Nashville, to select delegates to represent the whig party of Tennessee in the Baltimore Convention, to prevent any expression of preference by Tennessee for Mr. Fillmore, and to pledge the whig party of the State, in general terms, to support the nomination of Jones, and they know that their motive was to hold the State in such a condition, as to enable Gov. Jones to seize and appropriate to his benefit that chapter of accidents in the history of the presidential nominations which it was hoped would be opened at Baltimore."

The fact as charged by Col. GENTRY, and admitted by the Editor of the *Banner*, is substantially the same. Col. GENTRY charges that the confidential friends of Governor Jones manifested anxiety to suppress the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and pledge the convention in general terms to the nomination. The Editor of the *Banner* admits that there were a "few" in the convention, who were only for committing the convention to the nomination of the National Convention. The statement and the admission are substantially concurrent so far. The only remaining links to make the chain connected, is to show that these "few" were the "confidential friends" of Gov. Jones, and that their motive was to advance his Presidential prospects. The only way to get at this is to learn the names of these "few." If they be "confidential friends" of Gov. Jones, the public would not long hesitate in attributing to them the same "motive" which is attributed to them by Col. GENTRY. So far as the developments of the whig convention have been obtained, they confirm Col. GENTRY. The inference is, therefore, legitimate that if the names of these "few" could be obtained, his additional allegation would also stand corroborated, viz: that they were the "confidential friends" of Gov. Jones, and that their "motive" was his advancement. Col. GENTRY tells us that in the Whig State Convention certain things were done by certain men from certain motives. The doing of the thing is admitted, and it is scarcely reasonable to doubt the agency of the men or the operation of the motives. If these "few" who were opposed to any nomination are not the characters alleged by Col. GENTRY, the fact can easily be disproved by the divulgement of their names.

There is a strong reason for believing that the "few" are correctly described by Col. GENTRY.—That reason is this—the whig masses of Tennessee unanimously desired the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and it is impossible to conceive of any sufficient motive operating upon delegates to induce them to attempt the suppression of Fillmore's nomination, unless it be the one ascribed by GENTRY, namely, the advancement of Jones. That some of the Whig State Convention last year did want to omit the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, is admitted by the Editor of the *Banner*. Now, we ask what other possible motive could have operated upon these "few," except a desire to advance the Presidential hopes of Gov. Jones? We certainly can conceive of no other.

The analogy the *Banner* tries to institute between the whig and democratic conventions is faulty in many particulars. The democratic convention was divided as to men, and no delegate ever pretended to deny the fact. The democratic people were divided also.—The whig people and the whig delegates professed to be united. The reason why our convention failed to nominate was a division of sentiment as to the man. Are we to understand that the same division existed in the whig convention? If so, and that division have been for Jones, it is all we ask. The charge of GENTRY will then have been proved.

We have a word to say to our whig contemporaries individually. That our investigation of these charges against Gov. Jones and his "confidential friends," should be unpleasant to them is natural enough. They should, however, keep cool about the matter. We feel that we are in the strict line of our editorial duty, and that the ascertainment of the truth or falsehood of Col. GENTRY's allegations is an affair important to the character of the State. We cannot, therefore, consistently abandon our search after facts, but shall go on with it, as long as there is hope of eliciting light.

LEBANON HERALD.—This is the title of a new whig paper published at Lebanon by HARRISON & NEAL. It presents a handsome appearance and is well filled with choice reading matter. We wish the proprietors great success, pecuniarily.

A project for a ship canal, connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is now before the Maryland and Delaware Legislatures. The bill before the Maryland Legislature provides for the construction of the canal from some convenient point on the Chesapeake bay to the Delaware line, said canal to be at least one hundred feet wide upon its surface, and sixty feet wide at the bottom, wherever practicable. The capital stock of the proposed company is to be \$2,000,000.

THE CABINET.

Our eastern papers are filled with speculations in regard to the Cabinet. As we shall know the real truth now in a few days, we see no especial occasion for filling our columns with statements which the lapse of the next week would probably knock into pi. The number of gentlemen whose names are connected with cabinet appointments are sensibly diminishing. New York now seems to have but two names among the probabilities even—MAY and FLAGG. Pennsylvania is narrowed down to Judge CAMPBELL. Tennessee has NICHOLSON and STANTON—some saying that NICHOLSON will get the department of Interior, or STANTON that of the department of Interior, and others that GUTHRIE of Louisville will have a place, and we see that he has arrived in Washington. CUSINE, we see it stated, has rented a house in Washington, and letter-writers from this, argue it, what JOHN TYLER called a "fixed fact," that he will be one of the confidential advisers of the President. Nearly all of the "authorities" favor the belief that HUSTON, of Va., and JEFF DAVIS, of Mississippi, can have positions if they desire them. DOBBS, of North Carolina, is also in Washington, and he seems in the list too. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, and SAM MEDARY, of Ohio, seem to be contestants for the Post Office department. The above names constitute about all that the "late developments" number among the lucky. The chances are, that the Cabinet will be composed of some seven of them, though the casting of the characters may differ from their rumored assignments.

While some others are nervously anxious about the Cabinet, and it is impossible to cross a street corner without being asked, "who will be in the cabinet," we are willing to bide time, fully convinced that Gen. PIERCE will exhibit in this first act of his official career, the same practical sense, calm statesmanship, and sterling traits generally, which have so eminently distinguished him through life.

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Being fully impressed with this belief we place his name at the head of our columns as our candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of a convention, or to be supported without a convention if the party shall agree. We have not the space to-day to say more of our candidate but shall endeavor to present his merits to our friends in this section of the State in future numbers.—*Lincoln Journal.*

JNO. M. CRANE, editor of the *Pulaski Democrat*, having been called out as a candidate for floater, makes the following patriotic reply:

In answer, I deem it proper to say to those of my friends who have been generous enough to honor me with so high a testimonial of their faith in my humble abilities, that I have never shrunk from any responsibility imposed upon me by that party to which I have been, and hope ever to be devotedly attached—not hesitated to accept any position assigned me by it—and should it be the wish of a majority of the democracy of Marshall, Lincoln and Giles (expressed by convention or otherwise) that I should become a candidate for the office of floater, as a good democrat, ever wishing the triumph of our glorious principles, I can only say their will, not mine, be done. Understand me, however, that I am fully content to pursue my humble vocation, unconnected with any other duty, as heretofore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Gen. Pierce arrived this evening in company with Sidney Webster and Pearson Butler, and proceeded quietly in a carriage to his hotel.

There is no intelligence that Jeff Davis has left Mississippi yet.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—A locomotive, baggage, and one passenger car of the evening train of the 22d, from Washington, ran down an embankment near Relay House. The passengers were slightly bruised, none seriously.

The strike had another meeting this afternoon, both employers and employed standing firm.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The Ohio Whig Convention met at Columbus to-day, and nominated the following candidates for State offices: Nelson Barner for Governor, J. J. Allen, Lieut. Governor, Henry Brachman, State Treasurer, N. H. Vanvorhees, Secretary of State, W. H. Gibson, Attorney General, F. B. Bachus, Supreme Judge.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Among the passengers on the steamship City of Manchester, arrived at this port from Liverpool, is Francis Dainis, U.S. consul at Constantinople.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—A letter received in this city by the Ohio, from Aspinwall, written by a friend on board the steamer Tennessee, one day off San Francisco, reports the yellow fever as having broken out and the 18 deaths had already occurred, and Edgings, Black, white and mixed cotton hose and half hose, Embroidered Curtains, Silk Mantillas, Bonnet Silks, Laces and Cotton Threads, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Tapes, Combs, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Trunk Linings, Fiddles, Silk Angola Wool and Palm Tails, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.

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HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.—A number of our contemporaries have hoisted the names of distinguished democrats at the head of their columns as expressive of their choice for standard bearer in the next canvass. We have taken a survey of the hosts of good names that have been presented and considered them all, and have come to the conclusion that Hon. Andrew Johnson, of East Tennessee, combines more of the elements of success in him than any other of the distinguished gentlemen mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor.

Being fully impressed with this belief we place his name at the head of our columns as our candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of a convention, or to be supported without a convention if the party shall agree. We have not the space to-day to say more of our candidate but shall endeavor to present his merits to our friends in this section of the State in future numbers.—*Lincoln Journal.*

JNO. M. CRANE, editor of the *Pulaski Democrat*, having been called out as a candidate for floater, makes the following patriotic reply:

In answer, I deem it proper to say to those of my friends who have been generous enough to honor me with so high a testimonial of their faith in my humble abilities, that I have never shrunk from any responsibility imposed upon me by that party to which I have been, and hope ever to be devotedly attached—not hesitated to accept any position assigned me by it—and should it be the wish of a majority of the democracy of Marshall, Lincoln and Giles (expressed by convention or otherwise) that I should become a candidate for the office of floater, as a good democrat, ever wishing the triumph of our glorious principles, I can only say their will, not mine, be done. Understand me, however, that I am fully content to pursue my humble vocation, unconnected with any other duty, as heretofore.

ROUND WOOD BOX MATCHES.—100 Gross

Patridge's Round Box Matches. In store and for sale by A. MORRISON & CO. Corner of Deaderick st. and Square.

SUNDRIES.—10 dozen Shaded Silk Purse Twist; 50 dozen Plain Silk Purse Twist; 800 do Cotton Hosiery; 120 Reams Cap Paper; 100 do Letter Paper; 200 G. D. Gun Caps. In store and for sale by A. MORRISON & CO. Corner of Deaderick st. and Square.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—100,000 feet Patent Safety Fuse, the best article manufactured. For sale at Eastern prices by J. F. DUNTON, Corner of Deaderick st. and Square.

FIRST SPRING SALE

Of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Hardware, etc.

BY JOSEPH F. DUNTON, March 3d, 9th, 10th. My stock at this sale will be found to embrace a greater variety than ever before offered at Auction, consisting in part as follows: Black, Brown and Blue Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Drap d'Etés, Queens Cloths, Cottonades, Check and Fancy Linings, Plain and Fancy Silks, Satin d'Etés, Alpaca, Silk Figured and Plain Fabrics, Alpaca, Embroidered Linens, Barred Muslins, Printed and Painted Calicoes, Embroidered Lawns, Barred Muslins, Swiss Muslin, Muslin, French and American ginghams, Barred d'Alaines, Chant d'Alaines, British and American Lawns, Bayadere Dresses, British and American Prints, Plain and Figured Satins, Figured Silk Velvets and Embroidered Vestings, Napkins, Irish Linen, Linen and Bleached and Brown Damasks, Bleached and Brown Drills, 5-4 Sheetings, Table Linens, Cambrics, Apron Checkings, Cap Nets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Linens, Edgings, Black, white and mixed cotton hose and half hose, Embroidered Curtains, Silk Mantillas, Bonnet Silks, Laces and Cotton Threads, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Tapes, Combs, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Trunk Linings, Fiddles, Silk Angola Wool and Palm Tails, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.

FUTURE SALES, April, 5 to 19, 20 & 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1853. May, 3 & 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1853. June, 6 & 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1853. July, 5 & 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1853.

JOSEPH F. DUNTON,

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods House,

No. 51, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

HAS now in store a large and well assorted stock of the most desirable goods of the season, embracing every description and quality, French Mantillas, Ribbons, Silk Draw Goods, White Goods of all kinds, Laces and Cambrics, French and American Lawns and Cambrics, Barred d'Alaines, Barred d'Alaines, Brilliantine, a variety of other Dress Goods, Hosiery of all kinds, Hats of all descriptions, Hardware, Looking Glasses, Napkins, Irish Linen, Linen and Bleached and Brown Damasks, Bleached and Brown Drills, 5-4 Sheetings, Table Linens, Cambrics, Apron Checkings, Cap Nets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Linens, Edgings, Black, white and mixed cotton hose and half hose, Embroidered Curtains, Silk Mantillas, Bonnet Silks, Laces and Cotton Threads, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Tapes, Combs, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Trunk Linings, Fiddles, Silk Angola Wool and Palm Tails, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.

CONGRESS WATER.—34 dozen bottles of this celebrated water just received. The analysis of this mineral water proves it to contain Bicarbonate of Magnesia and Soda, Chloride of Iodine, Iodide of Iodine and Carbonate of Lime. J. F. DUNTON, CUREY & MARTIN.

BOGGS'S HYPERION FLUID.—This Hair Restorative has acquired a wonderful reputation. It is recommended for Baldness, Danvers, Humors on the Scalp, and for rendering the Hair beautiful and glossy. 14 Duz just received by CUREY & MARTIN.

PAINTS.—A large assortment of Paints of all colors, ground in oil in half pound and one pound cans, ready for use. Just received by CUREY & MARTIN.

TEAS.—We are supplied with a large and fresh assortment of both Green and Black Teas, of fine and extra fine flavor—consisting of Imperial, Superior Oolong, Sea Queen, Old Hyson, Fine May Fung, Pouchong, These are Canton Teas. CUREY & MARTIN, No. 37, Union Street.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

FALL & CUNNINGHAM,